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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/609,987	06/30/2003	Ken Prayoon Cheng	5670-17	1071
20792	7590	03/27/2007	EXAMINER	
MYERS BIGEL SIBLEY & SAJOVEC PO BOX 37428 RALEIGH, NC 27627			SINGH, RACHNA	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2176		
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	03/27/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/609,987	CHENG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rachna Singh	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-58 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 9,12-15,19-23,29 and 49-58 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-8,10,11,16-18,24-28 and 31-48 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 June 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Remarks filed on 01/15/07.
2. Claims 1-58 are pending. Claims 1-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28, 30-48 are elected claims. Claims 1, 27, 32, 44, 46, and 48 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 5-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28, 30-35, 37-38, and 40-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03 (filed 10/03/01) in view of Vora, US 2004/0139388 A1., 07/15/04 (filed 05/29/03, provisional application filed on 01/14/03

In reference to claim 1, 44-45, and 47, Painter teaches a navigation system that supports multiple languages and formats which meets the limitation, **a method for displaying data in a selected language.** See abstract. Painter discloses the following:

- Receiving language and format-independent navigation-related information from a server which meets the limitation, **receiving a data record formatted in a language independent markup format.** See abstract and page 1, paragraphs [0001] and [0005].
- Retrieving and using an XML style sheet to formulate language and format-specific navigation-related instructions from the language and format-independent responses which meets the limitation(s), **retrieving a style sheet associated with the selected language; formatting the data record based on the style sheet.** See abstract, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58 and page 2, paragraph [0006].
- Formulating a language and format-specific response to be sent to the end user for display on the end user platform which meets the limitation **displaying the formatted data record in the selected language.** See abstract; page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58; page 2, paragraph [0006]; page 3, paragraph [0011].

Painter does not teach the **received data record comprises a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated stylesheet**

and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.

However, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. Vora teaches the language independent representation can be translated into a variety of device-specific languages such as HTML, XML, WML, HDML, and VoiceXML. See page 3, paragraphs [0047]-[0049]. See also page 1, paragraphs [0013]-[0016]. In order to translate the document into a specific format or message type, the transformation framework determines the interface receiving the document. The transformation framework also obtains a locale attribute identifying the version of the language spoken at a particular locale. Using the locale attribute and the target device type, MXML document is translated into a device-specific language which meets the limitation ***“a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.*** See pages 3-4.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute (i.e. message type) which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in

the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 5, Painter teaches using an XML stylesheet to formulate language specific instructions that are sent to the end user. These stylesheets can be used to cater to different locales and languages such as French, Spanish, and other languages. See page 2, paragraph [0004]. Painter does not necessarily teach the style sheets include a locale attribute specifying an associated one of the languages; however, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute (i.e. message type) which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 6, Painter teaches retrieving the navigation-related information from a navigation server in which the data is displayed in a language-independent format which is different than a selected language.

In reference to claims 7-8, Painter teaches the language and format independent responses are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. See abstract.

In reference to claim 10, Painter teaches the language and format independent navigation instructions are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. This could include XSL stylesheet language files. See abstract.

In reference to claim 11, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

In reference to claim 16, Painter teaches generating navigation instructions on a navigation server in an language independent markup language format. See abstract.

The data record is then sent to a customer interface server where it is converted into a language specific format. See abstract.

In reference to claim 17, Painter teaches the receiving, retrieving, formatting, and displaying are performed by a first application program. See figure 3. Painter further teaches providing the data record to another application program on the user device.

In reference to claim 18, Painter teaches providing the data record to an application on a user device. See figure 3

In reference to claims 24-25, Painter teaches the customer-interface server use a variety of XML stylesheet to formulate language and format-specific instructions to send to the end users. See abstract, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58 and page 2, paragraph [0006]. Painter teaches the style sheets are used to describe the navigation data. Painter does not necessarily teach the style sheets include a locale attribute specifying an associated one of the languages; however, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide

Vora's locale attribute (i.e. message type) which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 26, Painter teaches the data record comprises a navigation document which is capable of being edited.

In reference to claims 27, 32, 46, and 48, Painter teaches receiving navigation information from a navigation server in a language-independent format and displaying it on a customer interface server in a second language different from the first language.

See abstract. Painter teaches:

-Formulating a response to a request for navigation information at a remotely located server when received from an end user which meets the limitation ***generating data values at the first data processing system***. See page 1, paragraph [0002].

-The response is in a language and format-independent document which includes identification of a style sheet indicating how to convert the information into a language specific format which meets the limitation ***incorporating the generated data values in a language independent markup document to provide a data record***. See abstract, and page 1, paragraphs [0001]-[0005].

-The navigation system forwards the navigation information to the customer interface server which meets the limitation ***forwarding the data record from the first data processing system to the second data processing system***". See page 1, paragraphs [0001]-[0005].

Painter does not teach ***the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record***. However, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 28, Painter teaches the language and format independent navigation instructions are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use

XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. This could include XSL stylesheet language files. See abstract.

In reference to claims 30-31, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

In reference to claim 34, Painter teaches a navigation system that supports multiple languages and formats which meets the limitation, **a data display module**. See abstract. Painter discloses the following:

-Receiving language and format-independent navigation-related information from a server which meets the limitation, **receive a data record formatted in a language independent markup format from a data processing system that displays text in a language different from the first language**. See abstract and page 1, paragraphs [0001] and [0005].

-Retrieving and using an XML style sheet to formulate language and format-specific navigation-related instructions from the language and format-independent responses which meets the limitation(s), ***retrieve a style sheet that specifies how to display text associated with the data values in the data record in the first language; format the data record based on the retrieved style sheet.*** See abstract, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58 and page 2, paragraph [0006].

-Formulating a language and format-specific response to be sent to the end user for display on the end user platform which meets the limitation ***display the formatted data values in the first language; and at least on style sheet associated with the first language.*** See abstract; page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58; page 2, paragraph [0006]; page 3, paragraph [0011].

In reference to claim 37, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

In reference to claim 38, Painter teaches the stylesheets can be used to formulate a variety of language and format-specific responses. See page 1, paragraph [0005].

In reference to claim 40, Painter teaches the navigation information may be in English, French, Spanish, or another language. See page 1, paragraph [0004].

In reference to claim 41, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

In reference to claims 42-43, Painter teaches the data values can be navigation instructions. Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

5. Claims 2-4, 36, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03 (filed 10/03/01) in view of Vora, US 2004/0139388 A1., 07/15/04 (filed 05/29/03, provisional application filed on 01/14/03, as applied to claims 1 and 32 above, and further in view of Ferrel et al. US 5,860,073, 01/12/99.

In reference to claim 2, Painter does not teach using a second stylesheet associated with a second language different than the selected language, formatting the data record based on the second stylesheet, or displaying the record based on the second style sheet in the second language; however, Ferrel teaches using multiple stylesheets for publishing documents. Ferrel teaches creating a first and second styles sheet container with a plurality of styles and tags where applying each selected style to content results in a different displayed style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve multiple stylesheets resulting in different formatting in the system of Painter because it was desirable to display a data record in different languages depending on the language of the end-user. See column 1 of Ferrel.

In reference to claim 3, Painter teaches the language and format independent navigation instructions are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use

XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. This could include XSL stylesheet language files. See abstract.

In reference to claim 4, Painter teaches the data record is retrieved from a geographic database. See abstract.

In reference to claim 36, Painter does not teach a second stylesheet in a language different from a first stylesheet. Ferrel teaches using multiple stylesheets for publishing documents. Ferrel teaches creating a first and second styles sheet container with a plurality of styles and tags where applying each selected style to content results in a different displayed style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve multiple stylesheets resulting in different formatting in the system of Painter because it was desirable to display a data record in different languages depending on the language of the end-user. See column 1 of Ferrel.

In reference to claim 39, Painter does not teach displaying text in a second language with a second style sheet; however, Ferrel teaches using multiple stylesheets for publishing documents. Ferrel teaches creating a first and second styles sheet container with a plurality of styles and tags where applying each selected style to content results in a different displayed style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve multiple stylesheets

resulting in different formatting in the system of Painter because it was desirable to display a data record in different languages depending on the language of the end-user. See column 1 of Ferrel.

6. Claims 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03 (filed 10/03/01) in view of Vora, US 2004/0139388 A1., 07/15/04 (filed 05/29/03, provisional application filed on 01/14/03, as applied to claims 1 and 32 above, and further in view of Microsoft Technet, "Comparing Windows XP Professional Multilingual Options", December 1, 2001, Available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/winxppro/evaluate/muiovw.mspx>

In reference to claim 33, Painter teaches a language-independent format. See abstract. Painter does not teach a language independent binary. Microsoft Technet discloses a Multilanguage User Interface technology that uses a single, language independent binary supporting multiple language skins. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time to use a language independent binary in the data generation module because it allows a user to view a localized version for data that can be displayed in different languages by unifying the symbols into a single collection or script allowing users to write, edit, and print documents in hundreds of languages. See page 2.

In reference to claim 35, Painter teaches a language-independent format. See abstract. Painter does not teach a language independent binary Microsoft Technet discloses a Multilanguage User Interface technology that uses a single, language independent binary supporting multiple language skins. See page 2. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time to use a language independent binary in the data generation module because it allows a user to view a localized version for data that can be displayed in different languages by unifying the symbols into a single collection or script allowing users to write, edit, and print documents in hundreds of languages. See page 2.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 01/15/07 have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 16-18 of the Remarks Vora does not teach a plurality of message types. Applicant argues Vora teaches "only a single message type, a MXML document". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. Vora teaches the language independent representation can be translated into a variety of device-specific languages

such as HTML, XML, WML, HDML, and VoiceXML. See page 3, paragraphs [0047]-[0049]. See also page 1, paragraphs [0013]-[0016]. In order to translate the document into a specific format or message type, the transformation framework determines the interface receiving the document. The transformation framework also obtains a locale attribute identifying the version of the language spoken at a particular locale. Using the locale attribute and the target device type, MXML document is translated into a device-specific language which meets the limitation ***“a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.*** See pages 3-4 and figure 1.

Applicant argues that the MXML document only has an associated message type after programmer designates the message type and therefore the “received data record” does not have a message type association. Examiner respectfully disagrees. See figure 4 where a language independent format is first received, then associated with a locale attribute to provide a textual presentation of the data. In other words, the received data record does have an associated message type. The claim does not necessarily require the message type be sent with the data record, just that the “received data record” comprise a message type at some point before it is displayed. In other words, so long as the received data record has a message type and style sheet associated with it, then the data can be displayed in a selected language.

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RS
03/20/07


Heather R. Herndon
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100